

Perić — that the Croatian people would ultimately achieve their independence, but that he would not live to see that day. This prediction proved to be true. Thirty-two years after Maček's death his remains were transferred from the United States of America to the sovereign Republic of Croatia.

The political biography of Maček penned by Ivo Perić is yet another precious piece in the mosaic of the Croatian political history of the last century.

• Zlatko MATIJEVIĆ

¹ I. PERIĆ, *Ante Trumbić na dalmatinskom političkom poprištu (Ante Trumbić in the Dalmatian Political Arena)*, Muzej grada Splita, Split 1984.

² I. PERIĆ, *Mladi Supilo (The Young Supilo)*, Školska knjiga, Zagreb 1996.

³ I. PERIĆ, *Ante Radić 1868.-1919. Etnograf, književnik, političar (Ante Radić 1868-1919. Ethnographer, Writer and Politician)*, Dom i svijet, Zagreb 2002.

⁴ I. PERIĆ, *Stjepan Radić 1871.-1928.*, Dom i svijet, Zagreb 2003.

was helped in this by factions of the crumbling Ustasha security system.

As a political emigrant Maček spent some time in Paris (1945-1947) and then moved to Washington, where he died.

During the years of his life as an emigrant Maček did not renounce politics. When in 1947 the International Peasant Union was founded in Washington, President of the CPP was one of its leaders.

Reflecting on the fate of the Croatian people in the renewed Yugoslav state under Communist rule, Maček initially held that the union should — naturally without the Communists — be organised as it was about to be in 1939, when the Autonomous Banovina of Croatia was constituted. Towards the end of his life he changed his opinion and advocated a confederative constitution of Yugoslavia, in which each nation would lead its own life independently, while only some of the most essential common interests would be arranged by a confederal agreement. It was in this sense and within this framework that Maček supported an independent Croatian state, as is rightly highlighted by Perić. Interestingly, in his statements Maček was convinced — this is particularly underlined by

Narodne novine. Zbornik uz 170. obljetnicu neprekinutoga izlazenja 1835.-2005. (Narodne novine. An Anthology Marking the 170th Anniversary of Uninterrupted Publication, 1835-2005), Ivan Bekavac (ed.), Narodne novine d.d.: Zagreb 2005, 381 pages

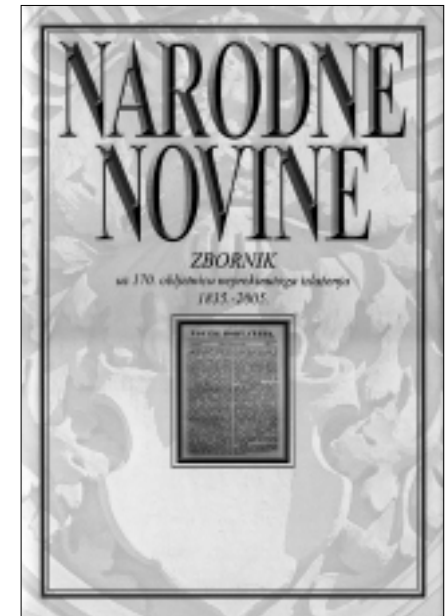
Big anniversaries are always proper occasions to raise a glass in honour of the one celebrating and to wish them success in the future, but also to draw a line and analyse the achieved. Seventeen decades of uninterrupted publication of a newspaper is a rare jubilee not only in Europe but also the world, which can leave no one indifferent, least of all those who are well aware of the importance of the media today. The path of *Narodne novine* from Zagreb has been marked by revolutions, both World Wars, and the rises and falls of world ideologies — Fascism, Communism and National Socialism. Both its editors and contributors not only witnessed, but also frequently actively partook in the turbulent changes of Central Europe in both

the 19th and 20th centuries — from the transformation of the Habsburg State into the dualistically constituted Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the centralistic Karadorđević Yugoslavia and the Ustasha's Independent State of Croatia, from the Communist Yugoslav federation to the sovereign Republic of Croatia. Wishing to mark the 170th anniversary of *Narodne novine* — the official state newspaper of the Republic of Croatia — becomingly, Narodne novine Plc. — owned by the Republic of Croatia — invited numerous scientists (historians, linguists, lawyers, etc.), and its former and current employees to contribute to highlighting some of the most outstanding pages in the newspaper's history.

The "Introduction" by Zdravko Šimunović, President of the Board of Managers of Narodne novine Plc., and the "Foreword" by Vladimir Šeks, current President of the Croatian Parliament, are followed by an in-depth study by Ana and Ivo Perić entitled "Narodne novine 1835.-2005. Povijesni prikaz" ("Narodne novine 1835.-2005. A Historical Survey", pp. 21-161). Setting forth from the fact that newspapers are, in the full sense of the word, collections of information on people and events shaping our past and greatly defining the signposts of both our present and future, and presenting a historic outline of the life of *Narodne novine* to the readers, the two authors rightly claim that "the beginning of the newspaper's publication meant the beginning of the struggle for the institution of a modern Croatian state".

Sanda Ham's text entitled "Uloga Narodnih novina u oblikovanju hrvatskoga književnoga jezika u 19. st." ("The Role of Narodne novine in Shaping the Croatian Standard Language in the 19th century", pp. 165-179) underlines the significance of *Narodne novine* and its literary supplement *Danica* in shaping the Croatian standard language. The authoress correctly emphasises that the orthographic-linguistic reforms introduced in both *Narodne novine* and *Danica* continue to exist in the very fundamentals of the contemporary Croatian language even today.

In the article "Hrvatsko pravno nazivlje i uloga Narodnih novina u njihovu usavršavanju" ("Croatian Legal Terminology and the Role of Narodne novine in Its Improvement", pp. 180-186) its author Mile Mamić points out the fact



that the newspaper has tremendously contributed to the Croatian legal language.

In his "fragmentary observations and impressions", Dubravko Jelčić talks about "Narodne novine, As It Once Was" ("Narodne novine, kakve su nekad bile", pp. 187-191). What he as a "passionate reader" notices is the fact that this long-lived Croatian newspaper also had its peculiarities. Namely, *Narodne novine*, the once official newspaper of the Croatian-Slavonian Government, was contributed to by A. G. Matoš, a deserter persecuted by the aforesaid Government in virtue of the law yet at the same time paid by the same Government for his contributions to the official government newspaper. As Jelčić justly points out, this peculiarity from the history of *Narodne novine* is most definitely to be credited to Janko Ibler, the then editor-in-chief.

The text penned by the Croatian bard and academician Dragutin Tadijanović recounts a number of his recollections of the people and events from the time when he worked as a proofreader in *Narodne novine* (pp. 197-200).¹

The article by Petar Klarić "Ignorantia iuris nocet" ("Ignorance of Law is Harmful", pp. 203-

204) focuses on the countless editions of legal literature published by Narodne novine Plc.

The text by Duška Šarić "Nastanak hrvatskog ustava" ("The Emergence of the Croatian Constitution", pp. 205-214) is a short account of the process of the development of the Croatian Constitution (1990).

In his article entitled "Narodne novine — čuvaju hrvatskoga jezika i zakona" ("Narodne novine — The Safeguard of the Croatian Language and Law", pp. 215-222) Zvonimir Šeparović points to the fact that *Narodne novine* is, without doubt, an "established, important and old national institution".

Pero Jurković briefly reminds readers of his collaboration with the Board of Editors of *Narodne novine* on the publication of professional literature from the field of economics in a paper bearing the title "Prva cjelovita teorija ekonomske analize" ("The First Complete Theory of Economic Analysis", pp. 223-224).

In the 1990s Narodne novine Plc. also published several titles from the field of historiography. This is discussed by Lujo Margetić in his text entitled "Moji radovi o ranoj hrvatskoj povijesti i Narodne novine" ("My Papers on Early Croatian History and Narodne novine", pp. 225-226).

Zoran Jašić considers *Narodne novine* to be one of "the most significant institutions in recent Croatian history" in his text entitled "Narodne novine — jedan od najvažnijih segmenata institucionalne strukture" ("Narodne novine — One of the Most Significant Segments of Institutional Structure", pp. 227-228).

The role of Narodne novine in the publishing of the journal of law *Naša Zakonitost* (Our Legality) is reflected on by Jadranko Crnić in his text under the title "Skica za povijest časopisa (Naša) Zakonitost" ("An Outline of the History of /Our/ Legality", pp. 229-240).

Pages 243 to 310 bring texts penned by the employees of Narodne novine Plc.: Ilija Prlina's text "Ponovno uzdizanje Narodnih novina 1957.-1991." ("The Renewed Rise of Narodne novine, 1957-1991"), Stanislav Pavić's text "Ratne godine" ("The Years of War"), Katarina Fuček's paper "Temeljita preobrazba poduzeća" ("A Thorough Transformation of the Company"), Petar Piskač's article "Narodne novine pos-

taju dioničko društvo" ("Narodne novine Transforms into a Public Limited Company"), Slavko Šarec's text "Četrdeset godina u Narodnim novinama" ("Forty Years with Narodne novine"), Srećko Frinčić's "Složili smo računalo Narodnih novina" ("We Constructed the Computer of Narodne novine") and "Trgovačka djelatnost Narodnih novina d.d." ("The Trading Activity of Narodne novine Plc."), Nikola Cota's "Cijeli radni staž u Narodnim novinama" ("An Entire Professional Career with Narodne novine"), Slavica Banić's paper "Pravne učinke proizvode samo objavljeni propisi" ("Legal Effects are Produced Only by Published Regulations"), Dražen Božić's "Nakladnička djelatnost Narodnih novina d.d." ("The Publishing Activity of Narodne novine Plc."), Branka Morić's article "Tiskara Narodnih novina d.d." ("The Printing Office of Narodne novine Plc.") and Ivo Šakanta's text "Stručne službe Društva" ("The Company's Professional Services").

The appendix, "Popis knjiga koje su objavili nakladnici Narodnih novina 1838.-2005." ("List of Books Published by Narodne novine Plc. Between 1838 and 2005", pp. 313-375), was prepared by Goranka Mitrović.

Heritage obliges!

• Zlatko MATIJEVIĆ

¹ The text is taken from the 3rd volume of Tadijanović's book *O svojima i o sebi* (*About My People and Myself*) Zagreb 2002, p. 291.

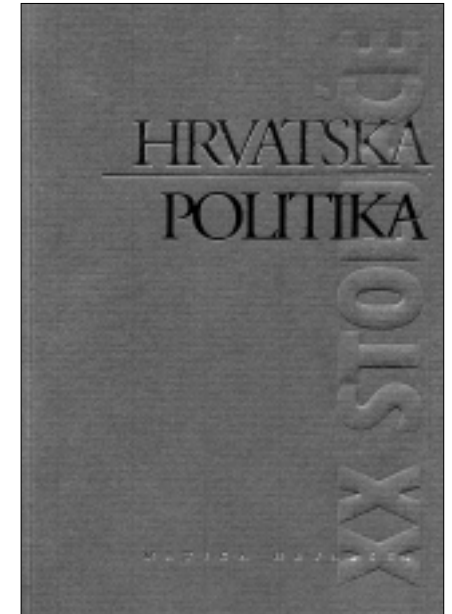
Hrvatska politika u XX. stoljeću. Zbornik radova (20th Century Croatian Politics. Collected Papers and Studies), Ljubomir Antić (ed.), Matica hrvatska: Zagreb 2006, XX. stoljeće Series, J. Hekman (ed.), 492 pages

In 2003 Matica hrvatska initiated a scientific project under the title XX. stoljeće (20th Century) by having organised symposia and having introduced a series of collected papers and studies bearing the same name. In 2006 two extensive volumes were published in the Series: the second bears the title *Hrvatski jezik* (*The Croatian Language*, the 2005 symposium) and the

first (on politics) is here discussed. The book opens with a short instructive "Foreword" by the editor, which is followed by 19 papers (with introductory summaries in Croatian and closing summaries in English; the texts are not identical), and it closes with an index of names (which must have been omitted from the "Contents" by mistake).

Highlighting that the goal of this first symposium was "to provide a grounded and truthful assessment of 20th century Croatian politics based on detailed and in-depth analyses of some of its segments", in his foreword the editor expresses his regrets — primarily because of the conception of the symposium — over the fact that not all the symposium participants submitted their papers in writing. In other words, Ljubomir Antić rightly holds that "the absence of some papers interferes *vitally* with one's insight into the issue as a whole". As the book does not bring the programme of the symposium and the participants are only listed in the "Foreword", readers cannot know the titles of the papers presented by D. Bilandžić and D. Roksanđić; readers can only assume what the titles are in the light of their thus far scientific interests. Moreover, even a superficial look at the book's contents reveals that some significant topics are missing: papers, for instance, on the activities of the "Party" (KPJ/SKJ, KPH/SKH)¹ and on the history of the Serbian people in Croatia. The absence of these papers also *significantly* diminishes one's full insight. What a shame!

Despite all the differences in their views and accents, the authors conceived their papers synthetically, while their sequence in the book is chronological. Surveys "by centuries" are common (although mere calendrical "turns of the centuries" as such do not either factually or actually "turn" anything). Any such survey is a generally accepted convention and a silent agreement on a, nevertheless, allowed "dissection" of the historical succession of events. This practice is — in part — the result of the readers' demand. After all, it is only wise to adjust the reception reasons to the internal logic of individual scientific disciplines, since here no journal (nevertheless, mostly) serving for communication within the profession is being discussed. The purpose of this edition is different. In actu-



al fact, it does not contain any "dissection", as it is successfully overcome by NIKŠA STANČIĆ's introductory text that logically connects the 19th with the 20th century by embracing the "line" of the process of "Croatian national integration" focusing — as given in part in the title itself — on its "Rhythms, Ideologies, Politics" ("Ritmovi, ideologije, politike"). This is followed by LJUBOMIR ANTIĆ's text focusing on *one* of the essential aspects of the national-integrative issue — "Nacionalna ideologija jugoslavenstva kod Hrvata u 20. stoljeću" ("The National Ideology of Yugoslavism in 20th Century Croatia"). Given the chosen sequence, a paper on the national ideologies in Croatia that rejected Yugoslavism would have superbly fitted in as third, but it seems that nobody tackled this topic at the symposium.² Thus, what follows are "Hrvatska politika u Prvom svjetskom ratu" ("Croatian Politics in World War I") by HRVOJE MATKOVIĆ and "Katolička crkva u hrvatskoj politici u 20. stoljeću" ("The Catholic Church in 20th Century Croatian Politics") by JURE KRIŠTO. The following two texts deal with peasantry — "Selo i politika. Politizacija hrvatskog seljaštva 1918.-1941." ("The Countryside and Politics. The Politicisation of the Croatian Peasantry, 1918-1941") by SUZANA